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Baedeker for its compactness and the clearness of its maps, Joanne has the advantage of containing the latest information, which has been carefully verified. In order to ensure completeness in this line, the editor, M. Haussoullier, has obtained for special sections the assistance of other members of the *École française*, who have been engaged in various forms of research throughout the country, M. Monceaux for Thessaly, M. Lechat for the Ionian Islands and M. Fougères for the Poloponnese, Delos and the Pindus range. The Abbé Batiffol, the student of Greek MSS. in South Italy, has contributed the sections on the routes in Epirus.

Among the recent discoveries noted in this guide is that of the cave of Zeus in the higher regions of the Cretan Ida. This spot, the center of so many ancient legends, was discovered in 1884, and, the following year, excavations in the neighborhood brought to light many objects of interest.

One of the most attractive portions of the guide is that which describes the outlying districts of Northern Greece—Acarnania, Epirus and Thessaly, parts of Greece where it is still possible to rough it for several days together. In this connection, M. Fougères particularly recommends the route from Arta to Trikkala, through the upland valleys of the Pindus range. The tourist will be amply repaid by the beauty of the scenery, and traversing the pass of Gomphi he will have the opportunity of tracing the route followed by the Roman consul Flaminius, by Quintus Marcius Philippus and other commanders. Thus we see that Greece offers many charms to visitors besides those of the most famous sites.—From H. F. TOZER, in *Classical Review*, 1892, p. 53.

A. S. MURRAY. *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*. London: J. Murray, 1892.

In this handbook, based on a series of lectures delivered by Mr. Murray in Edinburgh in 1887, we have an excellent sketch of the most important subjects which are included under the Art and Archaeology of Greece. It comprises the earliest Hellenic art; the painted vases of the Greeks, their gems, their bronze work; even their sculpture, painting and architecture are treated of, in this very interesting though brief series of essays.

The first chapter deals with the origins of Hellenic art; the historic period of Greek art can hardly be said to go back to a period earlier than 700 B. C.; but the discoveries of recent years are furnishing valuable evidence in the shape of vases, gems, and other objects which clearly belong to a period earlier than that depicted in the Homeric

poems. In the tombs of Ialysos in the island of Rhodes royal scarabs of about 2000 B. C. have been found with Greek pottery of the earliest class, that which is devoid of painted ornament and decorated merely with simple patterns executed in incised lines deeply scratched into the surface of the pottery before firing. Moreover, Mr. Petrie has discovered painted vases of the 'Mycenae type' in the tombs of Upper Egypt, in conjunction with native objects whose date can safely be fixed between the XV and XII centuries B. C. By degrees a stylistic classification of Greek pottery in chronological order has become possible. The first class comprises the rather rude pottery with incised ornament mentioned above. The second, the early 'Mycenaean vases' with realistic painting of marine animals and plants. The third class is characterized by painted geometrical patterns, with very conventional figures of men and animals. Fourth, the vases of Oriental style with long bands of animals and birds of distinctly Assyrian type on backgrounds carefully filled in with geometrical patterns or powderings of rosettes or flowers. The fifth class, in the sixth century, bears a more dramatic style of decoration, with elaborate figure subjects in black on a red ground; and lastly, in the two centuries following, the beautiful figures exquisitely drawn in red on a shining black ground of perfectly black enamel. Mr. Murray tells us that this change from black to red figures took place about the time of the Persian wars; this is, in the main, true, but recent excavations in the ruin caused by the Persian sack of Athens have shown that very beautiful specimens of this type were produced before the Persians landed in Attica.

Mr. Murray devotes a most interesting chapter to the exquisite outline drawings on the Greek bronze mirrors and *cistae*, like those on the Ficoronian cista in the Museo del Collegio Romano in Rome. It is difficult to believe with Mr. Murray that the signature on the lid is that of the artist who engraved the wonderful and delicate series of subjects which decorates the circular drum of the cista; the heavy touch of the graver of the inscription makes it seem much more likely to be the work of the inferior Italian bronze worker who clumsily added the feet and handles to this beautiful specimen of Hellenic art.

The chapters on engraved gems, and on sculpture in relief and in the round, are full of valuable matter for students of Greek art, and are wonderfully condensed.

The architecture of the Greeks is treated in a chapter full of interest, but a few misprints need correction: these are references to Vitruvius.

The illustrations of the work are admirable, especially those which have been printed from metal plates prepared from photographs by Messrs. Walker and Boutell. A fine artistic effect is attained in the

illustrations of gems where the translucency of some of the large onyx cameos is reproduced. Money has not been spared to illustrate a valuable book in a manner really worthy of it.—From J. HEN. MIDDLETON in *Classical Review*, 1892, p. 371.

CHARLES DIEHL. *Excursions in Greece to Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest: Mycenæ, Tiryns, Dodona, Delos, Athens, Olympia, Eleusis, Epidaurus, Tanagra. A Popular Account of the Results of Recent Excavations.* By Charles Diehl (of the French Schools of Rome and Athens, and Professor at the University of Nancy). Translated by Emma R. Perkins (Headmistress of the Girls' Grammar School, Thetford). With an Introduction by Reginald Stuart Poole, LL.D., (Professor of Archæology at University College, London; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France). With nine Plans and forty-one Illustrations. London: H. Grevel & Co.; New York: B. Westermann & Co., 1893.

In reviewing this excellent book one can hardly do better than to quote the opening lines of Professor Stuart Poole's masterly introduction. "M. Diehl has done a great service to archæological students. In the compass of a small volume he has given a clear summary of the recent discoveries in Greece. The list of contents is enough to show the largeness of the enterprise. He has only been able to accomplish it by a judicious acquaintance with the wants of the students. The matter is various, treating of no less than ten subjects; the range of time is vast, extending from the age of the earliest monuments to the fall of the Greek religion, a period of at least seventeen centuries, probably much more; yet the work is eminently satisfactory, marked by the French qualities of measure, form and elimination."

The book is not intended as a casual treatise for the benefit of the specialist, but is written for those who have an intelligent interest in ancient Greece and are not altogether ignorant of archæology. Even those who know nothing of archæology may, however, find the work interesting, and the specialist will take pleasure in finding recent excavations so briefly and clearly described and summarized.

In one respect the English edition is greatly superior to the French. The latter has eight plans and no further illustrations, while the translation is furnished with nine plans and forty-one cuts. Several plans are smaller in the English edition than in the original, and in all plans the names of buildings, *etc.*, are supplanted by numerals referring to a key. These are not improvements. The illustrations are not very well executed, but they add greatly to the value of the